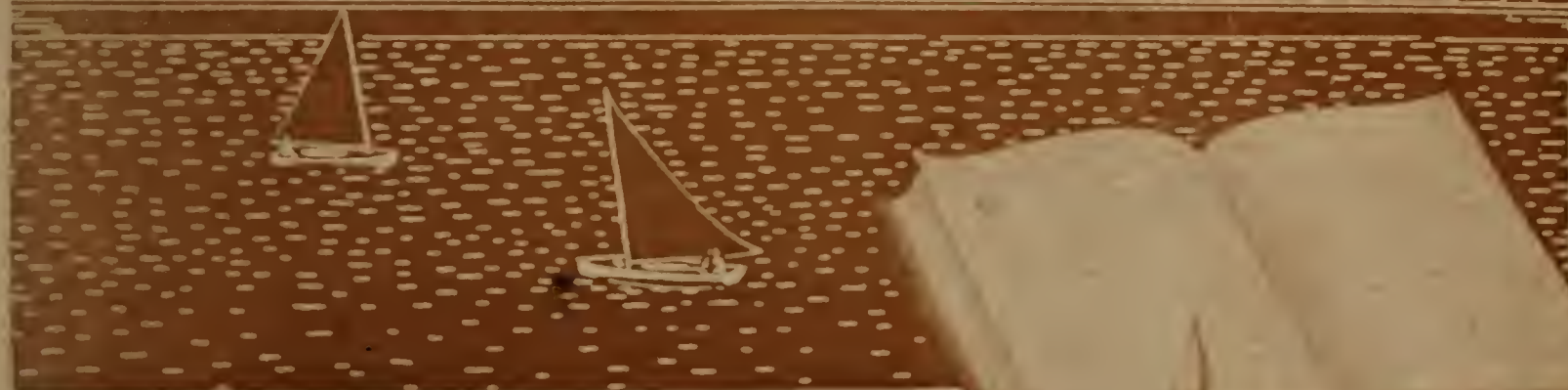




The
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CITY of CAMBRIDGE

1942





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

FOR THE YEAR

1942



Know old Cambridge? Hope you do. —
Born there? Don't say so! I was, too.
Colleges red and Common green,
Sidewalks brownish with trees between.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

MASSACHUSETTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

JOHN B ATKINSON

CITY MANAGER

Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My Fellow Citizens:

For as many years as Cambridge has been a city, and in fact for years before it became a city, each of the Department Heads submitted an Annual Report. These reports have been put together in the form of a rather massive volume, which has been published for a limited distribution. In fact the average yearly publication was only five hundred copies. This was a report of five hundred pages or more and was crammed with information that was usually of such a technical or financial type that it was uninteresting to the average person. The cost of printing this was approximately \$4.00 per volume, so that a wide distribution was not possible. Furthermore, apparently very little interest was taken in it, because the vaults of City Hall are stored with thousands of these volumes of previous years.

Cambridge, which has been the first to inaugurate many things in America -- the first printing press, the first University, the first in the War of the Revolution, the first city to send a company of volunteers in the Civil War -- was again the first city in Massachusetts to adopt the Councillor-Manager form of government.

This new form of government began in January 1942, when your present Councillors and Manager took office. So it is that Cambridge is the first city in this part of the country to produce a report which, being inexpensively printed, can be distributed to all citizens who have an interest in civic affairs. Approximately twenty thousand of these booklets have been printed for distribution throughout the city. It was my thought that a perusal of this booklet, which gives all the basic facts and figures of this past year's activities of Cambridge, would arouse a greater civic interest among you, our fellow citizens.

We have just passed through the first year of our participation in the world's greatest war. In this year a great transition has taken place in our city. Over 10,000 of our young men have left their homes to join the Armed Services. Many others will undoubtedly follow. In their place thousands of other young men have come wearing the uniforms of their country to study at our universities to be thus better technically prepared to carry on their part in the war. Almost overnight our factories have converted from peacetime pursuits into production important in the war effort. Today Cambridge is one of the Nation's greatest arsenals of supply for our Army and Navy. Its factories run day and night and employ thousands of our citizens.

Eleven thousand of you, our fellow citizens, have given generously of your time in preparing to play your part in our Civilian Defense activities, and for any emergency I know you are being well trained.

Thousands of you are working day and night in our factories, and almost all of you are buying War Bonds to your utmost. Cambridge's contribution in the form of Bond purchasing is almost astronomical.

This is your city. It is not merely six and one-half square miles of land with homes, buildings and factories. It is yours to call your home, and it is one of the things that we are all fighting to preserve in this battle for democracy. You are entitled to have your city run well and efficiently. How well it is run you may judge a little from the story told in this book.

I want you to know that during this first war year the City Employees, your employees, have also played their part. They have endeavored to keep the streets cleaner. They have planted flower gardens at various corners to help brighten the city. Your teachers have given their best to your children in your schools. In addition they have generously given their time to help in the rationing program. City Employees have worked day and night in time of snow storms so that the streets would be cleaned for you in the morning, and although 200 of them have joined the Armed Services they have carried on with reduced ranks the additional burdens placed on them by the 24 hour requirements of war industry in our city. They have gone to the courts to protect your interests. Your Policemen have guarded your darkened streets, a task far from easy. Your Firemen have not only promptly responded to alarms, but have done the more important work known as "Fire Prevention Work" and have done it well.

Your hospitals have been overcrowded and understaffed, but your nurses and doctors have carried on cheerfully and effectively.

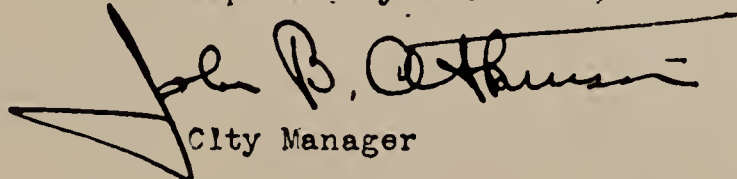
Your city buildings have been renewed with paint and repairs by these same workers, and your City Collector worked hard to bring into the City Treasury the money needed to run this city of yours.

For the first time in fifty years no additional bonds were authorized, so that financially you passed through a year wherein you paid off \$1,618,000. in old debt and thus reduced the City's indebtedness, which, of course, is really your indebtedness, by 16%. In addition we paid off \$57,500. in water debt.

You received a reduction in your tax rate of \$2.40 per thousand in 1942 and an additional reduction of \$4.00 per thousand in 1943, which should help you a little in the swelling cost of living.

This is the report not only of your City Manager, but of all your City Employees. We hope you like it.

Respectfully submitted,


City Manager

Public Officials

BOARD OF ASSESSORS

James J. Casey, Chairman
Joseph Guiney
Thomas F. Gibson (In Military Service)
B. F. Fallon, Military Substitute

HEALTH BOARD

Thomas H. Heaton, M.D., Chairman
John J. Henderson
William T. Hickey

APPEAL BOARD

William L. Galvin, Chairman
Parker F. Soule
James J. Walsh

PLANNING BOARD

Frederick J. Adams, Chairman
Daniel A. Buckley
Aldrich Durant
John F. Ferrick
J. W. Greer

CITY HOSPITAL TRUSTEES

Dr. Joseph M. Wadden, Chairman
Thomas E. Ahern
Amelia Fisk
George A. Macomber
Allan R. Switzer

PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEES

Alma M. Boudreau, Chairman
Julia T. Boyle
John J. Bradley
Cora Butler Conant
Richard J. Costello
Charles F. Hurley
Henry J. Mahoney

WATER BOARD

H. M. Turner, Chairman
Bradley Dewey, Jr.
Dr. F. T. Downey
John J. Doyle
William J. Walsh

ELECTION COMMISSION

Thomas J. Hartnett, Chairman
N. Russell Cazmay
William R. McMenimen
Harry A. Penniman

PARK COMMISSIONERS

John A. Spencer, Chairman
Mrs. Jessie W. Brooks
H. V. Coyne
Maurice Corkery
Jeremiah J. Coughlin
Daniel J. Kelly
James L. Duffy
John J. McBride
Samuel W. Pill

SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS

William H. Reardon, Jr., Chairman
Philip G. Carleton
P. T. Jackson
Joseph J. Mazza
Joseph M. Murphy
Arthur M. Wright

PUBLIC WELFARE BOARD

Peter J. Cahill, Chairman
James F. Moher
B. Francis Shields
James E. Finnegan, Secretary

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS

John E. Quinn, Chairman
Herman E. Gutheim, Chief of Fire Dept.
Timothy F. Leahy, Chief of Police

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Mayor John H. Corcoran, Chairman
Lieut. William F. Brooks, U. S. N.
Dr. James J. Cassidy
Mrs. Cora Butler Conant
James F. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Miss Margaret Kelliher, U. S. A.
Hon. Russell A. Wood
Rev. Frank E. Duddy

POLE AND CONDUIT

COMMISSIONERS

John E. Quinn, Chairman
James F. Mahoney, Supt. of Streets
David J. O'Connor, City Electrician

RETIREMENT BOARD

John J. McKenzie, City Auditor
Constantine J. Church
Henry W. Durant

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Frank H. Townsend, Chairman
Charles M. Fosgate
Olmores C. Francis

HOUSING AUTHORITY

Michael J. Sullivan, Chairman
Leo V. Corrigan
Edward J. Donahue
William Emerson
Charles Hamilton

MUNICIPAL DEFENSE BOARD

Hon. Edward A. Counihan, Jr., Chairman
Dr. Ada L. Comstock Notestein
Dr. Walter L. Cronin
Hon. John J. Hagerty
William M. Hogan, Sr.
Hon. Charles F. Hurley
Frederick V. McMenimen
Robert T. Storer
Arthur M. Wright

LOCAL RATIONING BOARD No. 5

John M. Whouley, Chairman
George A. McLaughlin
Thomas J. Murphy
Charles Hamilton
Charles Harrington
Michael J. Sullivan
George H. Bunton
Daniel Coughlin
Joseph A. DeGuglielmo
Frank T. Evans
Charles M. Fosgate
Frank Schiffmacher

BULLOCK FUND TRUSTEES

William P. Bunyon, Chairman
Arthur G. MacKenzie
Katherine W. Born

DOWSE TRUSTEES

Hon. John H. Cocoran
Joseph H. Beale
Stoughton Bell
Jerome D. Greene

SANDERS TEMPERANCE

FUND TRUSTEES

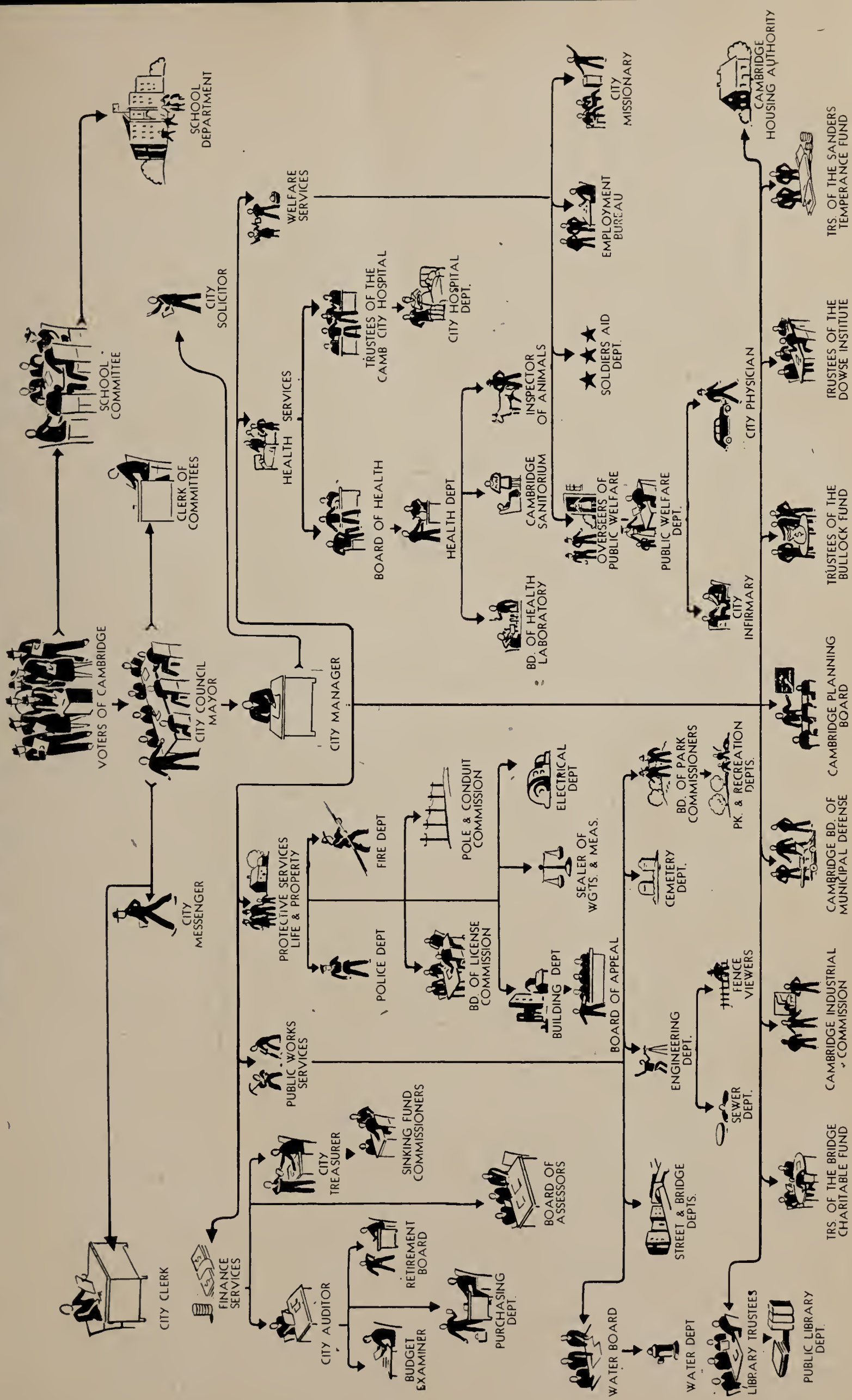
Hon. John H. Corcoran
Frederick H. Burke

BRIDGE CHARITABLE

FUND TRUSTEES

Hon. John H. Corcoran
B. Francis Shields

ORGANIZATION CHART — CITY OF CAMBRIDGE



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Can We Serve You

Highlights of 1942

1. Tax reduction of \$2.40.
2. No long term borrowing.
3. Repayment of \$1,600,000.00 debt without refunding.
4. Renovation of Raymond Street stables and Harvard School.
5. Purchase of snow removal equipment.
6. Establishment of Maintenance Crew.
7. Establishment of new police signal system.
8. Centralization of Police Department.
9. Rebuilding one wing of Cambridge Sanatorium.
10. Reclassification of city employees with pay increases.
11. Erection of greenhouse and planting of flower gardens.
12. Inauguration of "KEEP CAMBRIDGE CLEAN" program.
13. Increasing water supply 5,000,000 gallons daily without expense.
14. Reopening of Metropolitan bath house.
15. Installation of Auxiliary Fire Department equipment.
16. Purchase of new trucks, compressors, etc. for Water and Sewer Departments.
17. Purchase of new catch basin cleaner for Sewer Department.
18. Abolition of truck hire by using our trucks to capacity.
19. Reduction of \$856,972.53 in Budget, and including Schools \$917,021.22.
20. Purchase of additional land for Cemetery.
21. Repainting buildings by Maintenance Crew.
22. Sale of tax anticipation certificates to Cambridge banks.

Recommendations for the Future

1. Abolition of grade crossings.
2. Revision of City Ordinances.
3. New two-way police and fire radio.
4. Erection of suitable war memorial.
5. Construction of branch library at Observatory Hill.
6. Establishment of a central motor repair shop.
7. Construction of additional buildings at City Hospital.
8. Replacement of all old motor equipment.
9. Two new fire engines.
10. Purchase of Snow Loader.
11. Yacht Club and Basin for Cambridge children.
12. Construction of new fire houses in East Cambridge.
13. Community Center with outdoor and indoor swimming pools.
14. Rebuilding of all central arteries.
15. Erection of a municipal stadium.
16. General beautification of the City, with extensive tree planting.
17. Replacement of entire fire signal system.
18. Installation of new elevator in City Hall.
19. Repainting of all city buildings.
20. Establishment of Public Works Department.
21. A steadily decreasing tax rate.



MAYOR JOHN H. CORCORAN

City Council

On November 5, 1940 the citizens of Cambridge went to the polls and by a vote of 25,873 to 18,310 decided to change the form of government from a Mayor-Council type of government to what is known as the Council-Manager form of government. Cambridge was the first city in Massachusetts to adopt Plan E.

A year later the citizens again went to the polls and from 83 candidates selected 9 Councillors as their representatives for a term of two years.

These Councillors were sworn into office on January 5, 1942 and at their first meeting elected the Honorable John H. Corcoran as Mayor and Colonel John B. Atkinson as the first City Manager of Cambridge.

Under the new Charter the City Council shall have and exercise all the legislative powers of the city, except those which are definitely assigned to the School Committee or to the qualified voters of the city.

The Mayor is recognized as the official head of the City for all ceremonial purposes for serving civil process and for military purposes. In time of danger or civil emergency, he may, with consent of the City Council, take command of the Police, maintain order and enforce the laws.



City Council. Left to Right, Seated: Councillors William M. Hogan, Jr., Mayor John H. Corcoran, Thomas M. McNamara, Marcus Morton, Jr. Standing: Councillors Michael A. Sullivan, Hyman Pill, John D. Lynch, Francis P. Scully (military substitute) Francis L. Sennott. Right, Councillor, Sergt. Edward A. Crane (now with the armed forces)

It is the duty of the City Manager to exercise all powers, rights and duties, other than legislative, which formerly belonged to the Mayor, Board of Aldermen and various boards and commissions of the City under the old charter. He also must submit the Annual Budget to the City Council and keep the Council informed at all times as to the financial condition of the City.

During the year 1942 the City Council held weekly meetings. In addition, the various committees of the City Council held 125 meetings as follows: Finance 18; Budget 8; Salary 47; Specials 36; Ordinance 8; Claims 6; Roads and Bridges 12; Public Aid 6; Public Safety 3; Soldier's Aid 4; Industrial Development 3; Public Hearings 2.

It was only natural that with a new type of charter there should arise differences of opinions, but despite that an extraordinary record was established when not a single request for appropriations or transfers made by the City Manager to the City Council was refused by the Council.





City Clerk

FREDERICK H. BURKE, *City Clerk*

Employees 1942 - 8

Employees 1941 - 8

Budget Approp. 1942 - \$20,161 00

Budget Approp. 1941 - 20,189.00

Receipts 1942 - \$8436.15

The City Clerk's Office is the depositor of the City Seal and also of the City records, both current and historical. Thus, it has been one of the busiest offices in City Hall during 1942. The number of births recorded, marriage intentions filed, marriages recorded, and the number of birth certificates issued were the largest in the history of Cambridge. Since birth certificates are required for employment in war plants, this meant much additional work for this office. Approximately, 18,000 certificates were issued during the year, as compared with about 16,000 in 1941.

Law Department

JOHN DALY, *City Solicitor*

Employees 1942 - 4

Employees 1941 - 4

Budget 1942 - \$14,459.00

Budget 1941 - \$15,704.80

One of the most important departments of a municipality is the legal department. Not only the City Council, but the City Manager and department heads

constantly seek legal advice from this department. During the year one hundred and thirty-one (131) formal written opinions were rendered by this office to the City Council and various departments.

The City Solicitor and his assistants have had occasion to appear before various courts of the City and State and to represent the City in many cases before the Appellate Tax Board, the Department of Public Utilities, and the Industrial Accident Board. In Court, 83 cases were disposed of, of which only 7 resulted in findings or decrees adverse to the City.

Shortly after taking over the office of City Solicitor Mr. Daly established the policy of pushing cases to trial at as early a date as possible. This policy explains the unusually large number of litigated matters disposed of, the result — in large part — of marking up old cases for trial. Most of these cases were of such doubtful validity that the plaintiffs abandoned them. The result is that our dockets are now almost cleared of this type of case.

In the early part of the year the City Solicitor's office was moved from a private office building to City Hall, where sufficient space was provided for them. There is a considerable saving in the way of rent, but this is minor compared to the advantage of having the City Solicitor in City Hall and easily available to all departments. The employment of counsel other than the City Solicitor is now strictly prohibited.

The records indicated there were a large number of unpaid bills due the City, mostly money owed for hospital care and services rendered by the Board of Health. The City Solicitor's office undertook to prosecute collection matters in cases where no response was received to requests made by the City Treasurer.



Police Department

TIMOTHY F. LEAHY, *Chief*

Employees 1942 - 237

Employees 1941 - 233

Budget 1942 - \$547,406.50

Budget 1941 - 539,778.00

Receipts 1942 - \$2257.57

Our Police Department assumed many new duties with the declaration of War. The rapid industrial expansion required for National Defense has brought many additional problems in the way of protection to the Police Department, and this has been handled in a most capable manner, despite the decrease in members of this department due to so many entering the Armed Forces.

Early in the year, in order to improve the efficiency of the department and to better control its operation by centralization, the East Cambridge and North Cambridge police stations were closed. This resulted in placing approximately 20 additional officers and men on the streets, thus assuring much better protection for our citizens and their property.

Ten officers attended the Police School and two officers attended the Police Traffic School at New Haven. Plans to organize a Police Academy were postponed in 1942 but early in 1943 classes were begun in this Academy.



An Auxiliary Police Force, in which over 500 men were trained, was formed during the year and under the combined auspices of the Police Department and the Civilian

Defense Committee these men have all had a splendid training, and in case of emergency would be a valuable addition to the regular force.

The Juvenile Aid Bureau has performed its duties in a most satisfactory manner, and although there has been an increase in delinquency, due no doubt to general war conditions, the figures indicate that the situation is not serious here. The present school attendance in the city is about 18,700, of whom approximately 17,000 are within the juvenile age, namely 7 to 17 years. At the time this report is written the figures for the first six months of 1943 indicate a very distinct drop in juvenile delinquency. The rate of potential cases dropped from 7.5% for 1942 to 6.3% in 1943, and the rate of actual cases dropped from .008 in 1942 to .005 in 1943. When the school population is considered these figures are not too disturbing.

During the year the City Council passed an ordinance accepting the State law which requires registration of bicycles. The Traffic Bureau issued 4,393 registrations during the year. All schools, both public and private, were visited and information given to the students shortly before registration time. Very satisfactory cooperation was received from students, and it was possible to issue these bicycle registrations at the schools in most cases, eliminating visits of juveniles to police headquarters.

There was a decided decrease in the number of automobiles stolen in the city. There were 227 cars stolen in 1942, as compared with 336 in 1941. Last year there were 630 automobile accidents which occurred within the city. Seven of these accidents resulted in fatalities. The total number of persons injured by automobiles was 748.

Cambridge has long maintained an excellent Bureau of Criminal Investigation as a part of its Police Department. This functions not only as an investigating bureau after a crime has occurred, but also as a crime prevention unit.



Electrical Department

DAVID J. O'CONNOR, *City Electrician*

Employees 1942 - 25

Employees 1941 - 26

Budget- 1942 - \$59,948.34

Budget 1941 - \$62,662.00

The Electrical Department is charged with maintaining the following: police and fire signal systems, all traffic lights, and all installations of electrical equipment in municipal buildings.

During the year a complete new police signal system was installed and is now being maintained by the Telephone Company. This improvement will diminish to a considerable degree the work of the Department.

Street Lighting

Budget 1942 - \$149,000.00

Budget 1941 - \$144,775.00

Due to the dimout regulations, Cambridge streets have been very dark during our first year of war. Under federal regulation, no new street lights could be installed. It has not been possible to replace old gas lamps with electricity, even for a temporary period at this time. Because of the dimout, and through the cooperation of the Electric Light Company, the city was given a voluntary reduction in the cost of street lighting amounting to \$22,500.00.



Nerve Center of Police and Fire Alarm Signal System (left).



Repairs to Police and Fire Alarm apparatus is another duty of the Electrical Department (right).

Fire Department

HERMAN E. GUTHEIM,
Chief

Employees 1942, 227

Employees 1941, 222

Budget 1942 - \$543,682.19

Budget 1941 - \$543,476.00

The Fire Department continues to be maintained at the high degree of efficiency which has marked it for many years. As a whole, its equipment is in excellent condition in spite of the fact that some pieces are over twenty years old. To some extent, this problem will be eliminated with the purchase of new fire engines to be delivered in 1943.

During 1942 one large 100 foot ladder which was authorized in 1941 was delivered

to the department, with the result as far as the ladder trucks are concerned, this division of the department is in excellent condition. Two new cars provided for the deputy chiefs replaced seven year old vehicles.

During the year the department answered 351 fewer alarms over 1941, but the loss, however, was greater by \$13,828.00. This loss was caused in some cases by the higher cost of replacement and by one large fire at Institute Hall which alone represented a loss of \$40,000.00.

One of the most important duties of the department was continued during the year, namely the inspection of buildings and instructions to employees, with reference to fire hazards and fire prevention methods.

A large amount of equipment was received from the Office of Civilian Defense consisting of various types of pumps for the use of the





Auxiliary Fire Department. Trucks were purchased from funds furnished by the Civilian Defense Committee and these are being painted and installed with the necessary equipment, so that eventually the city will have in addition to the regular fire trucks, a large number of auxiliary fire pumpers which will increase normal pumpage by approximately 35%.

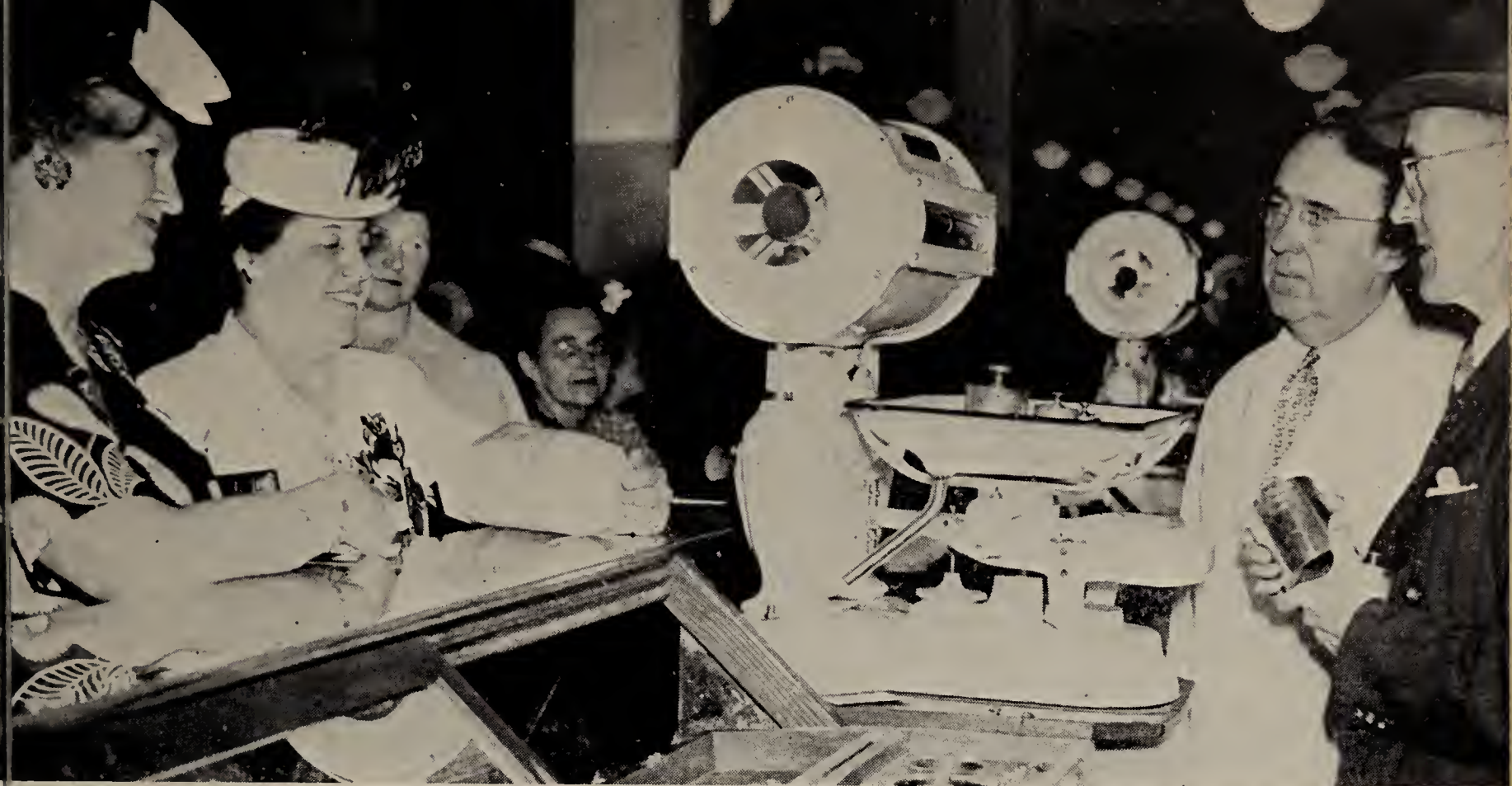
During the year 249 false alarms were answered, and the Fire Department responded on 14 different occasions to calls outside the city. It is interesting to note that while the number of calls which each company responded to ranged from 182 as a minimum to 678 as a maximum, the rescue company responded to 855 calls. This company was responsible for saving a great many lives during the year.

All members of the Cambridge Fire Department are experienced and qualified in First Aid and especially in resuscitation. Our inhalators were used 21 hours and resuscitators 17 hours, during the year, and the results were that many lives were saved.

	Fire Loss	Loss	Loss Per Capita*
1938		\$356,798.08	\$3.21
1939		222,742.84	2.00
1940		230,857.67	2.09
1941		222,073.86	2.00
1942		229,800.00	2.07

*Based on 1940 population.





Sealer of Weights and Measures

JOSEPH M. O'NEIL, *Sealer*

Employees 1942 - 4

Employees 1941 - 4

Budget 1942 - \$12,551.75

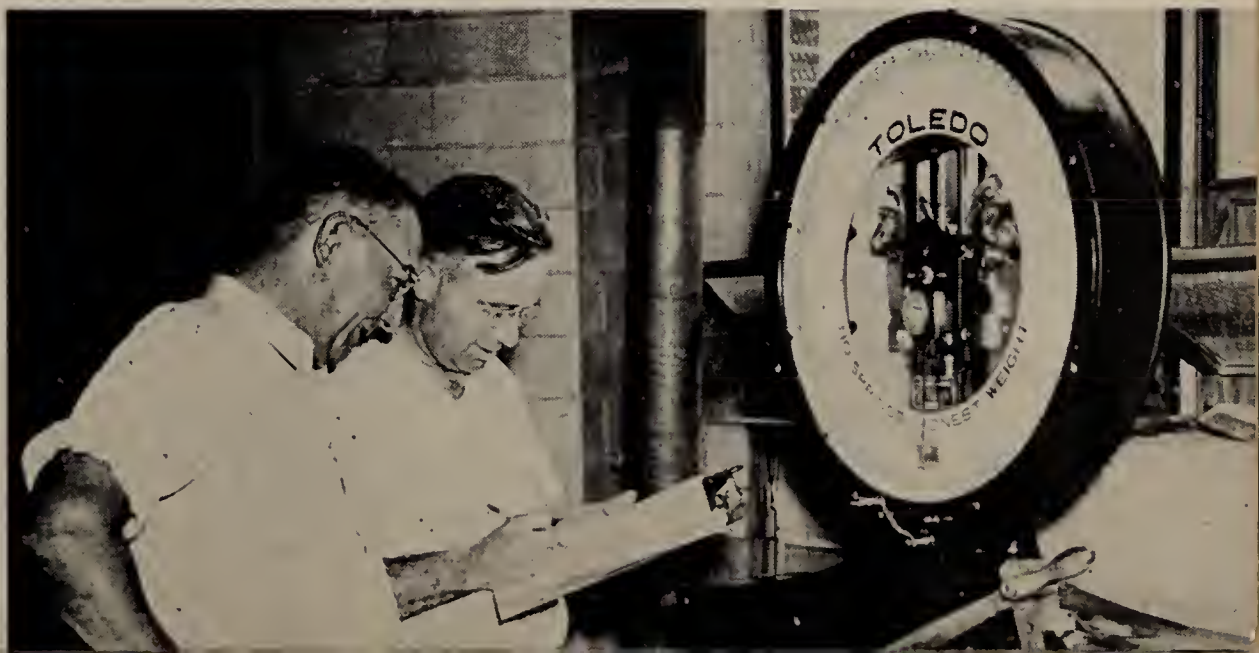
Budget 1941 - 10,495.50

Receipts 1942 - \$2,366.40

The increased cost of living which has taken place during this past year has brought to the attention of the people the important part which the Department of Sealer of Weights and Measures actually plays in the average individual's economic life and the close relationship it has with modern business affairs.

This Department makes periodic inspections of all weights and measures in the city, thus giving to the purchaser assurance that his dollar is buying full value. It also is of great assistance to the merchant, because it assures him his scales are giving accurate measure. We find that most merchants welcome this inspection because of the confirmation it gives to their own standards and puts all competing merchants on an equal basis.

*A weighing machine
check-up*





Building Department

JOHN J. TERRY, *Superintendent*

Permanent Employees 1942 - 27

Budget 1942 - \$79,649.82

Permanent Employees 1941 - 28

Budget 1941 - 66,769.00

The Inspection Division, which supervises the construction of buildings and installations, reports that building permits reached a new low for the past ten years. This was caused by the prohibition of the construction of new buildings, so that during the year only 6 one family dwellings, 3 two family dwellings, and 1 multi-family dwelling were constructed at a cost of approximately \$137,500.00. Only 211 alterations, additions, etc. were made to housekeeping dwellings, totaling \$100,945.00. During the year there were erected a barracks valued at \$12,000.00 and 49 new non-residen-





tial buildings, totaling \$825,895.00; Of this, \$647,400 was spent on 8 institutional buildings devoted to research. The valuation of new construction was \$975,395.00, and for alterations \$911,048.00.

A Maintenance Crew was organized during the year by the transfer of a number of skilled workers in the city to the Building Department.

They have cleaned and painted all offices in City Hall, rebuilt a number of storerooms in the basement, erected a tractor garage near the dump, and erected a greenhouse on the City Home grounds. They have also completely renovated one wing at the Cambridge Sanatorium, repainted the Nurse's Home at the City Hospital, rebuilt the assembly room in the East Cambridge Library and erected a traffic tower in Central Square.



Board of Health

THOMAS H. HEATON, M.D., *Chairman*

Employees 1942 - 64

Employees 1941 - 64

Budget 1942 - \$119,101.98

Budget 1941 - 120,325.80

Receipts 1942 - \$7,020.99

The service performed by the Board of Health is one which becomes conspicuous only when any of its services fail to function. It is the duty of this Board and its employees to prevent disease and conditions from which contagious disease would arise in the city. This includes the inspection of school children so that any disease carrier may be detected as quickly as possible. It furthermore includes the inspection of all milk which comes into the city and, inspections at the sources of the milk supply when deemed necessary.

Under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health all vital statistics regarding health are kept so that comparisons can be made at all times. Furthermore, all persons having contagious diseases are visited by the physicians of this department. All children in the schools must receive an annual physical inspection and frequent routine inspections by the school physicians.

A total of seven dental clinics are operated in the schools. Children needing dental care are given attention by competent dentists.

During the year the program of home nursing was changed so that now the city is operating on a district nursing basis instead of on a basis of nurses being assigned primarily to certain schools. This is in keeping with the more progressive idea of public nursing and has worked out very satisfactorily.

During the year 1942 there were 1388 deaths in Cambridge, with a general death rate of 12.58 compared with 12.07 in 1941 and 13.36 in 1940. This included persons who actually died in Cambridge, but the death rate for Cambridge residents only was 11.83 for 1942, compared with 11.47 for 1941 and 12.47 for 1940.



*Dental X-Ray examination at
one of the 7 Dental Clinics.*

The Cambridge resident birth rate for 1942 was 21.28, compared with 18.18 for 1941, 16.90 for 1940, and 28.7 for 1915.

The infant mortality rate again reached a new low record with only 24.7 death per 1,000 live births, compared with 25 in 1941, 33.5 in 1940, and 118 in 1915.

The major causes of death in 1942 were as follows: Heart, 274; Cancer, 204; Arteriosclerosis, 157; Cerebral hemorrhage, 151; Pneumonia, 75; Diabetes, 44; Pulmonary tuberculosis, 38; Nephritis, 26.

These eight leading causes of death total 969, or 70% of all deaths in the city.

New quarters were prepared for the central dental clinic at the City Hall Annex, formerly the Harvard School, to which the clinic was moved on January 1st. Two new dental units and an X-ray machine were installed there, and this clinic today is probably the most modern in the country. One of these units and the X-ray machine were the gift of Cambridge Post. No. 27, The American Legion.

Cambridge Sanatorium

DR. HENRY D. CHADWICK, *Superintendent*

Employees 1942 - 53

Employees 1941 - 51

Budget 1942 - \$107,974.00

Budget 1941 - 103,631.16

Receipts 1942 - \$47,545.63

During the year 1942 the Cambridge Sanatorium had an average of 83 patients per day, with a total of 30,266 patient days.

The gross operating cost of the Cambridge Sanatorium was \$114,134.13, or \$3.77 per patient per day. Revenue for the care of patients, including \$24,177.63 State subsidy, amounted to \$47,545.63, making a net cost of only \$2.20 per patient per day.

*Tuberculosis X-Ray
Examination at
the Sanatorium*





Library Department

T. J. SULLIVAN,
Librarian

Employees
1942 - 47

Employees
1941 - 49

Budget 1942 - \$80,278.02

Budget 1941 - 82,626.27



During the year 1942 the circulation fell off from 639,106, to 631,355. This is a situation which is general throughout the country, particularly in cities which have industries largely engaged in war work. No doubt the dimout, plus the shortage of gasoline, contributed very much to the fact that people are unwilling to go out at night for the purpose of borrowing or returning books.

The Central Square Branch was moved from the Municipal Building to a new location in the Willard School, Dana Park. This Branch is located in two rooms on the first floor and is in the center of a residential section and is within easy reach of five schools. The removal of this Branch from the Municipal Building, which was not the place for it, will prove an improvement.

The Library made a substantial contribution to the war effort when during the past year over 26,000 books were collected in Cambridge and sent to various services. Furthermore, through the generosity of the patrons of our Library over 20 tons of magazines were sent to our Merchant Marine.

The East Cambridge Branch Library on Sixth Street suffered the largest decrease in circulation, namely from 53,057 in 1941 to 36,291 in 1942. However, the valuable assistance which this Branch gives to the newly established unit of the Red Cross, located in the basement, is reason enough to continue the maintenance of this Branch, and it is felt the Library itself will benefit by the large number of persons who attend these classes on evenings during the week.

Public Schools

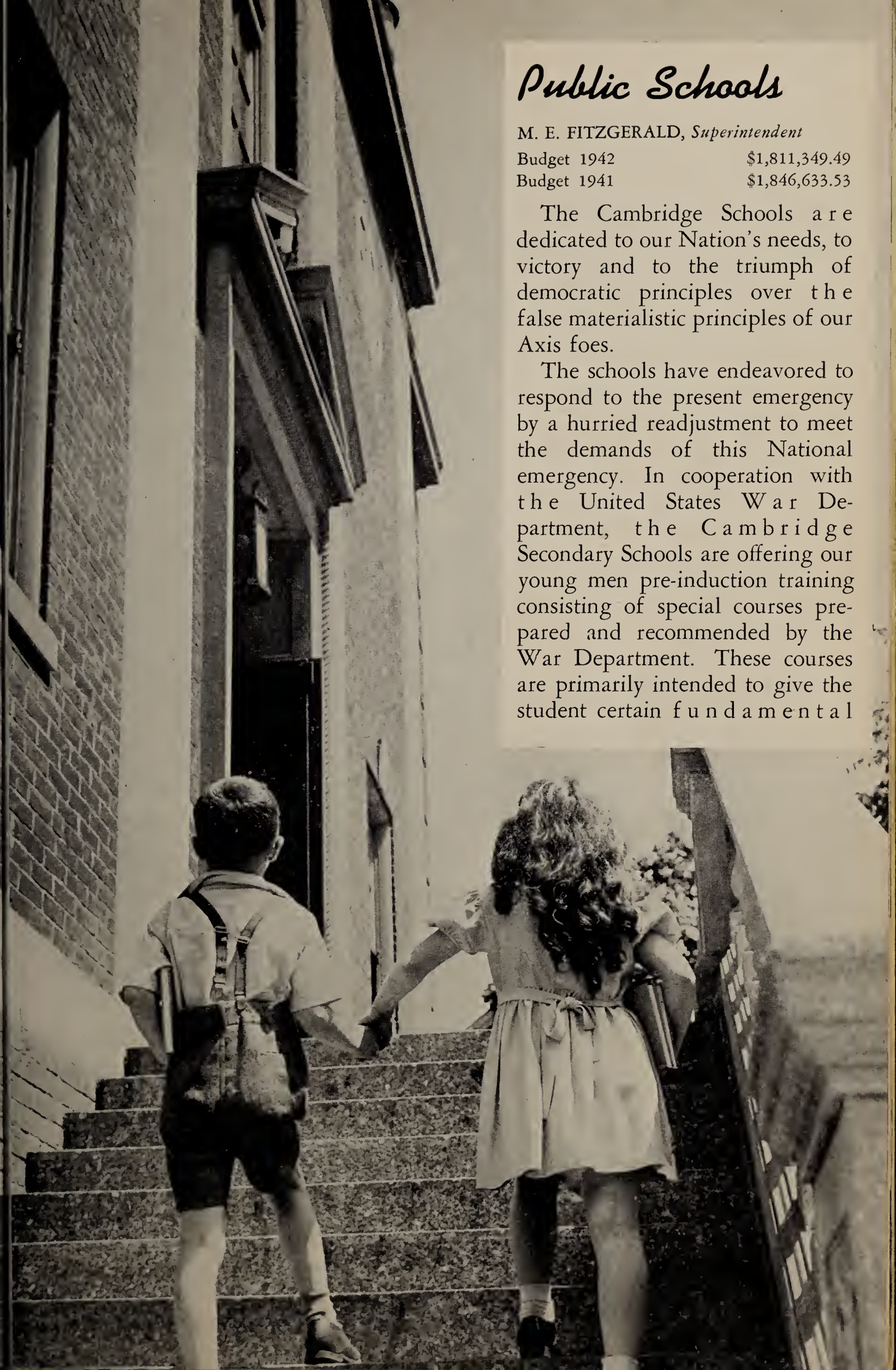
M. E. FITZGERALD, *Superintendent*

Budget 1942 \$1,811,349.49

Budget 1941 \$1,846,633.53

The Cambridge Schools are dedicated to our Nation's needs, to victory and to the triumph of democratic principles over the false materialistic principles of our Axis foes.

The schools have endeavored to respond to the present emergency by a hurried readjustment to meet the demands of this National emergency. In cooperation with the United States War Department, the Cambridge Secondary Schools are offering our young men pre-induction training consisting of special courses prepared and recommended by the War Department. These courses are primarily intended to give the student certain fundamental



Park-Recreation Department

STEPHEN H. MAHONEY, *Superintendent*

Employees 1942 - 55

Employees 1941 - 57

Budget 1942 - \$130,518.22

Budget 1941 - 132,745.02

Receipts 1942 - \$10,964.23

As was expected, the Park and Recreation Department facilities were called on by many more citizens and their children than in previous years. Many who normally left Cambridge for vacations, either for a part or all of the summer, remained at home. Furthermore, the large number of officers in training at Harvard and Technology resulted in a tremendous influx into the city of their friends and relatives to visit them during their training. In all probability Cambridge had the greatest number of visitors in 1942 in its entire history. Many of our park units, especially Cambridge Common and Longfellow Park, were used as meeting places for these officers and their families. The result is that the facilities of our Park Division were very definitely taxed, as well as those of the Recreation Division.

During the spring the work of reconstructing the Raymond Street building, formerly occupied by the Street Department was completed, so that the Park Department could be transferred from its old and very inadequate quarters to the main building.

While work was continued on Callanan Field and Fresh Pond Field, priorities on materials made it impossible to complete the work on either of these recreation areas. As a matter of fact, it appears inadvisable to continue the plan originally set up for Callanan Field. This area is one of the largest available in the city. It is extremely doubtful that a more suitable area could be found for a Municipal Stadium, which the City sorely needs. There is bus and car line service adjacent to the field, and an ample parking area. It might be well to consider a new Municipal Stadium at Callanan Field as a war memorial to Cambridge men engaged in World War II.

The Park Department assisted by Street Department employees did an excellent job of changing the grade of the lawn in front of City Hall. A new lawn was laid and a hedge planted around it. The effect of this improvement enhances the latent beauty of City Hall's architecture, and gives an impression of civic pride at the municipal civic center.

Flower gardens were planted and maintained at 22 of the principal traffic intersections throughout the city and a large number of trees were planted. Cambridge has always been known for its beautiful old trees, but these will not last forever. A program of planting new trees was inaugurated in 1942. This program should be extended, so that in the course of the next five years all parts of the city will have





Street Department

JAMES F. MAHONEY, *Superintendent*

Permanent Employees 1942 - 404

Permanent Employees 1941 - 449

Budget 1942 - \$650,908.50

Budget 1941 - 701,991.00

Receipts 1942 - \$43,245.95

The duties of the Cambridge Street Department are manifold. In addition to caring for, repairing, building, and cleaning the streets of the city this department also takes care of the collection of garbage, rubbish and ashes. It also takes care of street signs of all types. Furthermore, it operates four draw bridges, an incinerator, and a dump. It operates a motor repair shop, woodwork shop, blacksmith shop, paint shop, and a garage where the vehicles of various other



departments are garaged and repaired. This department is also charged with the removal of snow from the streets.

In 1940 funds were provided for the purchase of two packer bodies to carry away rubbish. Unfortunately these were not received during the year 1942, but were received in the early spring of 1943. They have more than proved their value since. The elimination of papers blowing off a truck, the low height to which it is necessary to raise a barrel or other container, and the fact that each vehicle can carry 33 uncompressed yards as against 8 or 9 uncompressed yards in our largest truck is sufficient evidence to indicate that our entire rubbish fleet should have these bodies. These are extremely difficult to obtain, but we hope during 1943 to install five additional bodies of this type.

At the beginning of the year the garbage was sold on a cord foot basis, but after April 7, 1942 it was sold at the rate of \$3.00 per load regardless of the amount of the load. The cash receipts for garbage amounted to \$17,854.80 for the year. Of this amount the sum of \$3376.80 was for garbage sold on a cord foot basis and \$14,478.00 was for garbage sold on a load basis. This compared with receipts of \$12,068.80 for 1941.

The collection work of the Department for 1942 follows:

1. 16,846 tons of burnable material.
2. 35,625 tons of unburnable material.
3. 6400 truck loads of garbage.

The amount expended for streets and sidewalk improvements in 1942 was \$122,808.74. Granolithic sidewalks are laid at a cost



The White Fleet does its job toward Civic Cleanliness. The thoughtful Citizen will do the rest.



of 20c per square foot, which covers merely the cost of material, but each foot of granolithic sidewalk laid improves the appearance of the City and reduces the possibility of claims against the City because of faulty sidewalks.

During the year the 4 drawbridges which the city operates were used more and more in connection with defense work.

A serious effort was made to increase the

efficiency of the Street Department, with the net result that Cambridge streets were much cleaner this past year than they have been in a long time. During the year the slogan "KEEP CAMBRIDGE CLEAN" was introduced and the cooperation of manufacturers and householders was enlisted, with the result that the streets of Cambridge were cleaner than they had been for many years.

With funds appropriated by the City Council 6 snow plows were purchased and 4 old plows were rebuilt. A small sidewalk plow was also purchased and orders were placed for 2 four wheel drive snow removers, which unfortunately were not delivered during the winter season. With this equipment as funds are available the City soon will be in a position to do all snow removal.



Motor Equipment assists in to-day's Public Works job.



Cemetery Department

RALPH N. HAMILTON, *Superintendent*

Permanent Employees 1942 - 39

Permanent Employees 1941 - 42

Budget 1942 - \$71,234.50

Budget 1941 - 71,786.50

Receipts 1942 - \$38,334.34

The possibility of having the Cemetery completely filled up was wisely postponed by the action of the City Council on June 29, 1942, when the sum of \$23,300.00 was appropriated for the purchase of property adjoining our present cemetery. Work has been started and is progressing well towards preparing the lots there for use. This is work which cannot be speeded up very much, because considerable fill is required and time must be allowed for this to settle. A retaining wall has been built around a substantial part of the property. It is our intention that this section of the cemetery will be quite beautiful. It will be built without any paths and sufficient space will be allowed for public uses.



The following information is furnished with reference to services performed by the Cemetery Department during the year.

Lots and Graves Sold	333
Burials	813
Foundations	224
Repairs of Lots and Graves	38
Annual Care	138
Removals	18
Evergreen	535
Chapel	7

On May 30, 1942, a beautiful cross was unveiled at the cemetery entrance. This was dedicated in memory of those men who died in foreign countries in World War No. 1, but whose bodies have not been returned to the United States.



Water Department

TIMOTHY W. GOOD, *Superintendent*

Permanent Employees 1942 - 123

Budget 1942 - \$451,561.55

Permanent Employees 1941 - 123

Budget 1941 - 444,620.43

Receipts 1942 - \$562,170.62

There is nothing in Cambridge which its citizens can point to with greater pride than the Cambridge Water Works. Planned with great care and forethought scores of years ago by men who had great civic pride and interest this Water Works today proves that such a public utility can be properly and profitably operated by a city.

Today Cambridge has four reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 4,655,000,000 gallons, and from these provides its citizens with filtered water at a rate of ten cents per 100 cubic feet, which is the lowest rate for filtered water, or in fact for any type of water, of any city in the Commonwealth.

Despite a low rate, the department has never failed in the past years to end its fiscal year with a surplus, and the year 1942 was no exception. On December 31, 1942 the books of this department showed a surplus of \$122,475.26, and a further surplus from the sale of land which belonged to the Water Department of \$25,551.62, plus uncollected revenue, which has since been collected, amounting to \$48,851.29. Also, there are appropriations for this department on the books of the City which remain unexpended and which have been taken from the surplus, totaling \$188,739.80.

While the normal consumption of water in peace time is approximately 12,000,000 gallons per day, war time requirements of our industrial plants have brought this up to an average of approximately 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 gallons per day, and records indicate that some days it reached 19,000,000 gallons in a single twenty-four hours. The total pumpage for the year reached the astonishing figure of 4,903,756,060 gallons.

It appears the drought which has affected this section of the country for the past several years has been finally broken. Despite present circumstances, however, the Water Department deemed it wise to explore the possibilities of developing an additional supply.

As a result of an engineering investigation made during the year a new way of operating Fresh Pond was inaugurated. Under this system the water is drawn down daily into Fresh Pond. This has made it possible to tap underground glacial water, of which there is apparently a great abundance. With no extra expense whatsoever we have been able to increase our supply at Fresh Pond approximately 5,000,000 gallons per day. It is estimated that this will take care of any increase in the use of water which might develop under normal conditions for the next twenty years.

For over fifty years the City of Cambridge has had a connection with the Metropolitan Water system. This connection is beneficial in case of emergency or disaster. However, Cambridge has used it only twice during the past fifty years, and then for only a few days at a time. Under the Metropolitan Standby Acts of 1941 Cambridge was assessed a "standby charge" of $\frac{3}{100}$ of 1% of the total valuation of the City. This resulted in the very substantial sum of \$55,857.68 being assessed against the City as an insurance charge for the privilege of being connected with the Metropolitan System, even though we do not use any water from this system. Despite all appeals made to the State House in 1942 the City was unable to do anything to correct this unjust charge and this amount had to be borne by the Water Department, greatly reducing its substantial surplus. Legislation passed early in 1943 has achieved a reduction of this amount by one-third, but this will not apply until 1944.



General Relief

JAMES FINNEGAN, *Agent*

Emp. 1942-24	Bdg. 1942-\$529,428.00
Emp. 1941-26	Bdg. 1941- 480,557.00

During the year the demand for labor, due to increased employment because of defense work, has lightened our load. There were 1189 cases on the relief rolls on January 1, 1942. In the ensuing twelve months 805 cases were added to the rolls, making a total of 1994 cases receiving relief.

However, 1375 cases were closed during this period, leaving a total on January 1, 1943 of 619 cases, a net reduction of 756 cases. Of this number, 286 were single persons — 243 women and 43 men — unemployable; or at least unable to measure up to industrial standards.

Every effort is being made through our Municipal Employment Bureau to obtain at least part time work for those who are capable of doing it, and this program is meeting with some success.

The net expenditures of this Division for 1942 were \$342,759.66.

Old Age Assistance

Employees 1942 - 8	Budget 1942 - \$340,000.00
Employees 1941 - 7	Budget 1941 - 382,620.00

On January 1, 1942 there were 1782 cases receiving assistance under the Old Age Assistance law. During the year 305 cases were added, making a total of 2087 cases receiving assistance, and 394 cases were closed during this period, leaving 1693 cases receiving assistance on December 31, 1942.

During the year 1942, by State statute the maximum was increased from \$30.00 per month to \$40.00 per month. It was anticipated this would result in a substantial increase of expenditures, but during the past year the City received 14 payments instead of the usual number of 12 from the State. Thus while the City paid out \$712,501.81, the receipts were \$622,881.51, including Federal Grants, leaving a net cost to the City of \$89,730.30 as compared with a net cost of \$91,665.88 for 1941. We will be unable to anticipate as substantial receipts in 1943 as in 1942.



Aid to Dependent Children

Employees 1942 - 2 Budget 1942 - \$216,016.00
Employees 1941 - 2 Budget 1941 - 291,016.00

Important among the three categories of Relief is the Aid of Dependent Children program. This form of assistance is a part of Social Security and as such is partially financed by federal grants. The purpose of the Aid to Dependent Children program is to give aid to mothers who are widows, or the head of their families by reason of illness, separation or divorce. This form of assistance is a practical means taken to keep mothers at home with their dependent children.



Since the cost is shared with the federal government the City's share of the expense is much less burdensome than the General Relief program which is locally financed. Thus while a total of \$236,936.30 was paid out for A. D. C. in 1942, the receipts amounted to \$174,463.57. The net cost to the city was but \$62,472.73.

There were 425 cases assisted in 1942, and 163 cases were closed, leaving 262 cases being aided at year's end.

Along with other welfare programs in 1942, A. D. C. financing reflected the rising costs of living. An examination of budgets reflected the upward trend, and case budgets were necessarily higher than those of depression years. The table below gives the composite case loads of the three Relief Programs in 1942 by nationality and race.

	Citizens	Aliens	White	Colored
General Relief	342	277	544	75
Aid to Dependent Children	153	109	230	32
Old Age Assistance	1693		1597	96
	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	2188	386	2371	203

New City-Run
Pharmacy for
Welfare Clients





City Physician

Employees 1942 - 3	Budget 1942 - \$5,463.00
Employees 1941 - 3	Budget 1941 - 5,495.00

The City Physician, Dr. Patrick J. Fleming, with his staff of two assistants, Dr. Daniel A. Mackillop and Dr. Chas. E. Sale, operate a twenty-four hour service not well known to most of our citizens. These three physicians look after the indigent sick of the city day and night. They also take care of the inmates of the City Home and keep office

hours each afternoon, at which hundreds of persons who cannot pay for the services of a physician receive medical service without charge.

Until recently the City Physician's office was located in very inadequate quarters at the East house adjoining the Cambridge City Hospital. New quarters have been prepared for them in the City Hall Annex and they are now installed in these quarters, where they can give much more satisfactory service for those who are in need of their help.

During the year the City Physicians made 1835 house calls, and had 5248 office visits, in addition to making 339 visits to the City Home and attending 1017 cases.

Municipal Employment Bureau

FRANCIS D. COADY, *Agent*

Employees 1942 - 2	Budget 1942 - \$3,640.00
Employees 1941 - 2	Budget 1941 - 3,585.00

The Employment Bureau is now located in the City Hall Annex. Its close association with the Welfare Department was an instrumental factor in the achievement of an excellent record in 1942. During the year a total of 829 persons were placed in private employment. This was three times as many as had been placed in any previous year. Of the total placed 240 were taken from the Welfare Rolls, 246 from W. P. A., and 343 from the ranks of the unemployed.

The work of this department has also been of considerable assistance to the City financially by reducing the number on the Welfare rolls. While there are comparatively few unemployed now in Cambridge, there are still more than one might expect. But this department is engaged in building up a close association with the various manufacturing firms of Cambridge so that in the future, if there is a large number of unemployed, these firms will look first to the Municipal Employment Bureau.

Home for Aged and Infirm

Employees 1942 - 28

Employees 1941 - 28

Budget 1942 - \$72,966.01

Budget 1941 - 73,951.00

The Home for Aged and Infirm which is operated under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare, is an institution which the citizens of Cambridge can point to with a great deal of pride.

This large and comfortable building proves a wonderful home for those who find it necessary to seek a home from the City in their later years. The war, however, has taken from the Home practically all who could do any work at all, and now we find the population made up principally of people who are old and in most cases infirm.

Two empty dormitories in the building have been made available to soldiers and sailors who find it impossible to obtain other sleeping quarters in Cambridge and have been used very frequently by them.

The various civic organizations in Cambridge have been generous in furnishing entertainment to the inmates of this institution and practically every organization has contributed in some way in this work.

The Admissions and Discharges for 1942 follow:

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Residents as of Dec. 31, 1941.....	117	59	—	—	176
Admissions during 1942	82	36	22	20	160
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	199	95	22	20	336
Discharges during 1942	82	30	22	20	154
	—	—	—	—	—
Residents as of Dec. 31, 1942....	117	65	—	—	182

City Missionary

The City Missionary, Reverend John F. Cawley has held his position in Cambridge for many years. Daily he attends sessions in the Third District Court and whenever necessary visits persons confined at police headquarters.

The work of the City Missionary is that of practical charity. He befriends the friendless. He gives practical advice and kindly assistance. He lends years of experience in this type of social service to many a bewildered person apprehended by the law.



Cambridge Housing Authority

The Cambridge Housing Authority has under its supervision and control two projects, having a total of 618 apartments. New Towne Court was built and is owned by the Federal Works Agency and is operated under lease agreement by the Authority. Washington Elms, which was completed in 1942, was built directly by the Authority with the cooperation of the Federal Public Housing Authority and is owned by the Authority.

New Towne Court has 6 buildings and 294 apartments, ranging in size from 3 to 5 rooms. It was designed and built as a low-rent housing project and is still operated as such. Residence in this project is restricted to families living in Cambridge at least six months at the time of making application, and the families must be living in a sub-standard home, as determined by investigation and visit. Apartments are rented on the basis of income rather than location or other physical characteristics, and preference is given to those in the lowest income bracket.

Washington Elms consists of 18 dwelling buildings and an administration building. There are 324 apartments ranging in size from 3 to 6 rooms. This was originally intended as a low-rent housing project, but was turned over for the exclusive use of war workers due to the

Substandard units, such as these, were demolished to make room for New Towne Court and Washington Elms.



U.S.H.A.—Aided Housing Project
WASHINGTON ELMS
Cambridge Massachusetts
Cambridge Housing Authority
Perry, Shaw & Hepburn—McLaughlin & Burr
Associated Architects
Completed in 1942



shortage of housing facilities in this area. Applicants for residence must be employed in a firm which has been certified by the National Housing Agency as a war plant. Preference is given to workers living more than 15 miles from their place of employment, next to workers living in temporary quarters, rooming separately from their families, and finally to workers living locally but under sub-standard conditions. Thus we find Washington Elms represents 26 different states. The renting schedule there is also on a basis of the total income received by the family, but at a considerably higher rate than that of the New Towne Court.

When Washington Elms was contemplated as a low-rent project it was agreed between the City and the Authority that the latter would make a payment in lieu of taxes equal to $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ of the shelter rent, that is, the actual rent income less operating expenses. Based on the fact that this is not operating as a low-rent project a greater income is anticipated. Recently the Federal Public Housing Authority expressed a willingness to permit the Authority to pay one-sixth of the net annual income to the City. Definite figures have not been arrived at. During the period this is not a low-rent project it is hoped the City will receive a much more substantial income than heretofore. The boiler plant was converted to coal, saving approximately 700,000 gallons annually.

Planning Board

During the past year the activity of the Planning Board was confined to a consideration of the proposed zoning ordinance.

Early in the year the Planning Board received from the City Council a draft of the revised zoning ordinance and map of the city which had been prepared by the Mayor's Committee on the Modernization of the Building Code and Zoning Law. Four public hearings were held during the month of April in different parts of the city, following which a number of meetings were held by the Board to consider possible modifications in the proposed ordinance.

On August 17, 1942 the Planning Board unanimously approved a draft of the proposed ordinance, which was not fundamentally different from the original, but which incorporated a number of changes in the text of the ordinance and in the boundaries of the proposed districts in the light of points brought out at the public hearings. The revised ordinance, together with accompanying maps, have been turned over to the City Council for such action as it deems appropriate.

This Board is now undertaking the problem of Post-War Planning for the City.

Board of Appeals

The Board of Appeal consists of three members and sits to hear cases appealing from the Zoning Laws and Building Code.

During the year the Board held 19 Public Hearings and heard 79 cases. The disposition of these cases is as follows:

Number of Cases	Granted	42
” ” ”	” for Duration	15
” ” ”	Continued	5
” ” ”	Leave to withdraw without prejudice	3
” ” ”	Denied	9
” ” ”	Petition Sustained	1
” ” ”	Withdrawn before Hearing	4

Industrial Commission

The Cambridge Industrial Commission was originally formed to attract new industries to Cambridge. However, during the war their principal effort has been to obtain additional space for expansion for those companies already located in Cambridge and to assist in obtaining operatives for local industry.

19. 1921 unless the license shall be renewed
company
news at No. 25... 701 1/2 Street
derived wholly or in part from cereals or substitutes
less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol, and
ker ale, stout beer, sarsaparilla, pop, artificial mineral
s or beverages, and other so-called soft drinks
license will expire on the 30th day of April, 1922
of the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
This license is not transferable

The Family Budget for City Service

The City of Cambridge is not just a piece of land along the banks of the Charles River, with a small area of six and one-half square miles, nor is it merely a collection of buildings serving as homes, factories, schools, colleges, or hospitals. It is a real piece of America, with its 110,879 people, who make up 30,174 families, who live, work, study, and play here. It is one of the most densely populated cities in America, and it is probably the best known University City in this country; and at the same time it is Massachusetts' second largest Industrial City. Most important it is the HOME of more than thirty thousand families.

As every family must live within its income and must budget its expenses, so must the City do exactly the same thing. People take for granted the services which the City Departments render to the citizens—clean streets, good water, sewers, fire and police protection, help for the poor, schools, library, and all the other services—but they seldom interest themselves to find out what these various services cost. With this thought in mind here are presented figures which should interest you, Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen.

Your garbage is collected twice a week and rubbish and ashes are collected once a week. For this you paid in 1942 \$9.00 per family for the year. This included the service of rolling out barrels to the street.

To keep our 114 miles of streets clean it cost \$1.31 per family for the year, or \$318.90 per mile. For recreation you paid \$3.85 per family for the year. To help those in need and those who receive Old Age Assistance you spent \$11.68 per capita.

Our school bill is our heaviest individual expense. Last year it cost \$1,840,373.13 to operate the School Department. This amounted to

\$136.77 for the education of each pupil. The cost when distributed among 30,174 families was \$60.92 per family.

We had 1817 fire alarms last year, of which 249 were false alarms. The approximate cost per alarm was \$289.26. The total net fire loss was \$229,800.00. This fire protection proportionately assessed was \$4.74 per person, or \$17.42 per family for the year.

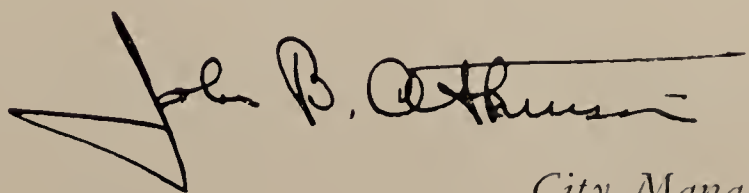
It cost each family approximately \$4.55 for street lighting for the year. Cambridge Police gave you adequate protection. For this you spent \$18.03 per family for the year.

Your City Hospital cost \$4.45 per capita, or \$16.30 for each family. To pay the pensions for retired city employees you are assessed \$3.23 per capita, or \$11.81 for each family. Your Health Department cost you \$8.30 for each family, and your General Government \$5.60 per family.

The Library Department cost only 72c per person, or \$2.67 per family for the year. During the year there were approximately 15,000 cardholders, who borrowed 631,355 books. Thus it cost the City about 8c for each book circulated.

Dead horses have to be paid for and so do old debts. No new debts were authorized during the year, but to pay the interest and to pay off the old indebtedness that came due during the year the City paid \$1,695,415.12. This was equivalent to \$56.19 per family.

Your water is pure and it is filtered. It is also very cheap. In fact Cambridge enjoys the lowest water rate in Massachusetts, namely 10c per cubic feet. The Water Department is self sustaining, as 60% of the water is used by industrial plants. Last year the average family in Cambridge paid only 15c per week for this good water.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John B. Arthur". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping initial "J".

City Manager

Budget Examiner

OWEN F. McCALL, *Budget Examiner*

Employees 1942 - 1

Budget 1942 - \$3,465.00

Employees 1941 - 1

Budget 1941 - 3,498.00

In addition to preparing the budget and following it throughout the year with a close scrutiny of expense on the monthly statements submitted by the departments, the Budget Examiner was called upon this year for many additional services. He has taken over the work of priority agent for the City, which during this period of material shortages is most important. The priority rating granted to the City is inadequate, and the amount of work entailed in following the many changes, not only of forms but of materials required by the various federal boards in Washington, has required constant study. Principally through his efforts, the City has been able to get through the year without too many shortages, despite the very meager priority rating which has been assigned to it.

Pensions and Annuities

The pensions in Cambridge operate under a number of different systems, the principal one being known as the Cambridge Retirement System, operating under the Acts of 1931 and 1936. All members under this system contribute 4% in the case of the Act of 1931 and 5% in the case of the Act of 1936. The Act of 1936 became effective January 1, 1939, and the Act of 1931 became effective January 1, 1932. The Act of 1931 is now closed to new membership. All new employees must become members of the Act of 1936, with the exception of those entering the city employ at the age of 55 or over. On this basis all must contribute 5% of their salary, which is withheld each pay day. However, no sum is deducted to exceed \$130.00 per year. Under both Acts members may retire at the age of 60, but must retire at the age of 70. However, firemen and policemen under the Act of 1936 must retire at the age of 65.

Under the system which was in effect prior to the passage of the above mentioned Acts a pension system was in effect for certain employees of the city whereby the entire contribution was made by the city. No new membership in this system is now permitted under the statutes. However, the city still makes a substantial contribution to this yearly. In 1942 this amounted to \$305,442.90.

Treasurer and Collector

ARTHUR G. MacKENZIE, *City Treasurer and Collector*

Permanent Employees 1942 - 23 (Temporary 3)

Permanent Employees 1941 - 27

Budget 1942 - \$54,866.66

Budget 1941 - 54,598.00

In Cambridge the duties of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes are combined in one official. Thus, his office is charged not only with the caring of all city securities and the recording of transfers of outstanding Municipal Bonds, but also with the collection of all Taxes and Accounts Receivable of the City. In addition to this all payments made by the City pass through this office. Approximately 10,000 checks a week are issued from this office covering municipal employees, welfare recipients, and vendors' bills. An electric check-writing machine was purchased during the year and the entire office was completely redecorated and furnished throughout with steel desks.

During the year the sum of \$7,853,541.12 was collected in taxes. For the first time in over 50 years no long term borrowing was authorized by the City Council, and only \$3,500,000.00 of short term tax anticipation notes were sold during the year. Local banks now subscribe to our short term bonds.

The city paid \$1,620,500.00 of old debt without any refunding, and this is equivalent to approximately 16% of the total city debt. A drive directed by the Treasurer to collect old unpaid taxes and bills had substantial results.



Board of Assessors

JAMES J. CASEY, JOSEPH GUINEY, THOMAS F. GIBSON, *Assessors.*

Employees 1942 - 9

Budget 1942 - \$27,927.00

Employees 1941 - 9

Budget 1941 - 28,358.00

The Board of Assessors principal responsibility is to assess the property, both personal and real, and also the polls, for tax purposes. In other words, it is the Assessors function to ascertain the source of funds on which the city operates.

The Cambridge system, so-called, is known throughout the country for its fairness and correctness in the matter of assessment. This is the result of the life work of its Chief Assessor, Mr. James J. Casey. This system is now taught throughout the country wherever municipal finances are a part of an educational system.

Massachusetts laws state, "Property shall be assessed at full and fair cash value", and this value the Assessors determine by personal inspection yearly. Beginning January first the Assessors value all real estate and personal property, including furniture and fixtures, stock in trade, also the distribution systems of the various public utilities. Furthermore, the Assessors prepare a warrant for excise taxes on registered motor vehicles based on rates and schedules furnished by the Commonwealth. The Assessors also arrange the assessment on all males twenty years of age and over. This is called the Poll Tax.

In their work the Assessors found that there was non-assessable property in the city amounting to \$98,201,588.24, and assessable real estate amounting to \$157,639,800.00, and assessable personal property amounting to \$13,696,400.00.

Due to extraordinary large abatements made in 1941 on taxes levied in years previous to 1941 it became necessary for the Assessors to include in the tax levy what is known as a "deficit overlay", which was unusually large, amounting to \$233,241.18.

Furthermore, in order to provide a "cushion" for unusual conditions which might result in abatements during the war the extraordinary amount of \$244,153.41 was set up as overlay for the year 1942. Less than half of this amount was used during the year, and thus leaves an additional surplus available which will be of use to the city at some future time.

After all the property had been assessed it became the Assessors next task to set the 1942 tax rate. In arriving at this the Assessors

found that the amount necessary to operate the city for 1942 would be \$10,192,703.04. From his they were able to deduct an estimated income from State income tax, corporation tax, and gasoline tax and also income from the various city departments and available funds amounting to \$2,601,009.86 and \$70,034.00 from the Poll Tax. Thus they were able to deduct the sum of \$2,671,043.86 from the \$10,192,703.04 and came to the conclusion it was necessary to raise the taxes the sum of \$7,521,659.18.

Dividing the net amount to be raised by the assessed valuation they arrived at the 1942 tax rate of \$43.90 per \$1,000. of assessed valuation. This was a reduction of \$2.40 from the preceding year.

The following shows the valuation of taxable property since 1939:

Year	Personal			Total	Tax Rate
	Polls	Property	Real Estate		
1939	35,004	\$11,063,800.	\$160,805,900.	\$171,869,700.	\$40.50
1940	34,793	10,678,800.	159,924,500.	170,603,600.	43.00
1941	33,288	10,248,400.	158,471,200.	168,719,600.	46.30
1942	35.017	13,696,400.	157,639,800.	171,336,200.	43.90

The following statistics annually prepared by the Assessors are a means of comparing the contemplated expenditures and the estimated revenue which are the bases of the tax rate for 1941, 1942 and 1943.

<i>Appropriations</i>		1941	1942	1943
City		\$7,665,143.97	\$6,836,181.77	\$6,754,507.31
School		1,886,789.93	1,826,741.24	1,871,444.89
County		260,337.51	220,362.42	197,271.43
Water				*451,069.18
State Tax and Assessments		919,600.95	832,023.02	444,025.19
Judgments		28,010.33		377.60
Deficit in Overlay		91,135.09	233,241.18	58,617.69
Overlay		121,416.81	244,153.41	108,016.62
Total		\$10,972,434.59	\$10,192,703.04	\$9,885,329.91
Less Polls and Est. Receipts		3,160,717.11	2,671,043.86	3,105,968.79
Tax Levy		7,811,717.48	7,521,659.18	6,779,361.22
Tax Rate		46.30	43.90	39.90
<i>Receipts</i>				
State Income Tax		554,629.62	487,333.46	513,118.32
Corporation Tax		412,651.83	416,380.24	399,757.39
Authorized by Comm.			174,828.37	190,000.00
Departmental		1,200,000.00	1,265,895.70	1,413,800.00
Over Estimates		878.62	5,591.05	135.81
Loan		675,000.00		
Gas Tax		250,981.04	250,981.04	
Water Department				*506,926.86
Meal Tax				12,322.41
Total		\$3,094,141.11	\$2,601,009.86	\$3,036,060.79
Polls		66,576.00	70,034.00	69,908.00
Grand Total Receipts		\$3,160,717.11	\$2,671,043.86	\$3,105,968.79

* Water department figures included for first time by orders of Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations.

Sinking Fund

WILLIAM H. REARDON, Jr., *Chairman*

Part Time Employees 1942 - 2

Part Time Employees 1941 - 1

Budget 1942 - \$665.00

Budget 1941 - 640.00

At the present time all bonds which are issued by the City are issued on the basis that a percentage of these must be redeemed each year. Thus, if bonds for welfare are issued, these are what are known as "five-year bonds", and 20% of the bond is redeemed each of the five years following date of issuance.

However, in the past this was not done, and bonds were issued for a specific date, for example, to be redeemed ten years after the date of issuance. Thus, at that time there was created a Sinking Fund, which was administrated by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Each year a certain percentage of the outstanding old bond was raised in taxes and this was paid into the Sinking Fund. The Commissioners, in turn, invested in various types of Federal, State, or Municipal Bonds, which would give them a yield sufficient to pay the interest on the City of Cambridge bonds and at the same time bring them to maturity date approximating the maturity date of the City of Cambridge bonds.

On December 31, 1942 there was outstanding City Debt of \$1,364,000.00. There were sufficient bonds or cash on hand in the Sinking Fund to meet these obligations, plus a surplus of \$140,738.22. During the year 1942 \$157,000.00 was paid off from this Fund to meet various 1942 maturities. In addition to this the Water Sinking Fund was closed out and there was found to be a surplus of \$12,449.83, which was transferred to the City surplus.

Our Sinking Fund Commissioners in the past and at the present time have handled this matter so well that for a number of years it has not been necessary for the City to appropriate any money to the Sinking Fund. The investments made by the Commissioners have not only provided for the maturing notes of the City, but actually have yielded a profit to the City.

In this connection it is interesting to note that there are few Massachusetts cities which now have a Sinking Fund Commission responsible for debt administration. The experience in other localities has been such that by State Statute the setting up of a Sinking Fund Commission is now prohibited. On the other hand, the record of such Commissions in Cambridge has been above reproach. They have proved that it is not the method which is faulty, when the management is both capable and reliable.

Municipal Defense Board

The Municipal Defense activities date back to passage of legislation in 1941 authorizing cities and towns to appropriate funds for Municipal Defense. In December of the same year Cambridge, by ordinance, created the Department of Municipal Defense under the direction of the Board of Municipal Defense, which Board consists of nine (9) members. The members of this Board are as follows: Hon. Edw. A. Counihan, Jr., Chairman, Dr. Ada L. Comstock, Hon. John J. Hagerty, William M. Hogan, Sr., Hon. Charles F. Hurley, Frederick V. McMenimen, Dr. Walter L. Cronin, Robert T. Storer, and Arthur M. Wright.

Under the ordinance the Board of Municipal Defense is to have charge of the expenditure of all sums of money appropriated under Chapter 487, Acts of 1941, and to carry out the purpose of this Act. From this it is clear the chief function of the Board is to act as a financial board in charge of expending all sums of money appropriated for the protection of the civilian population of Cambridge.

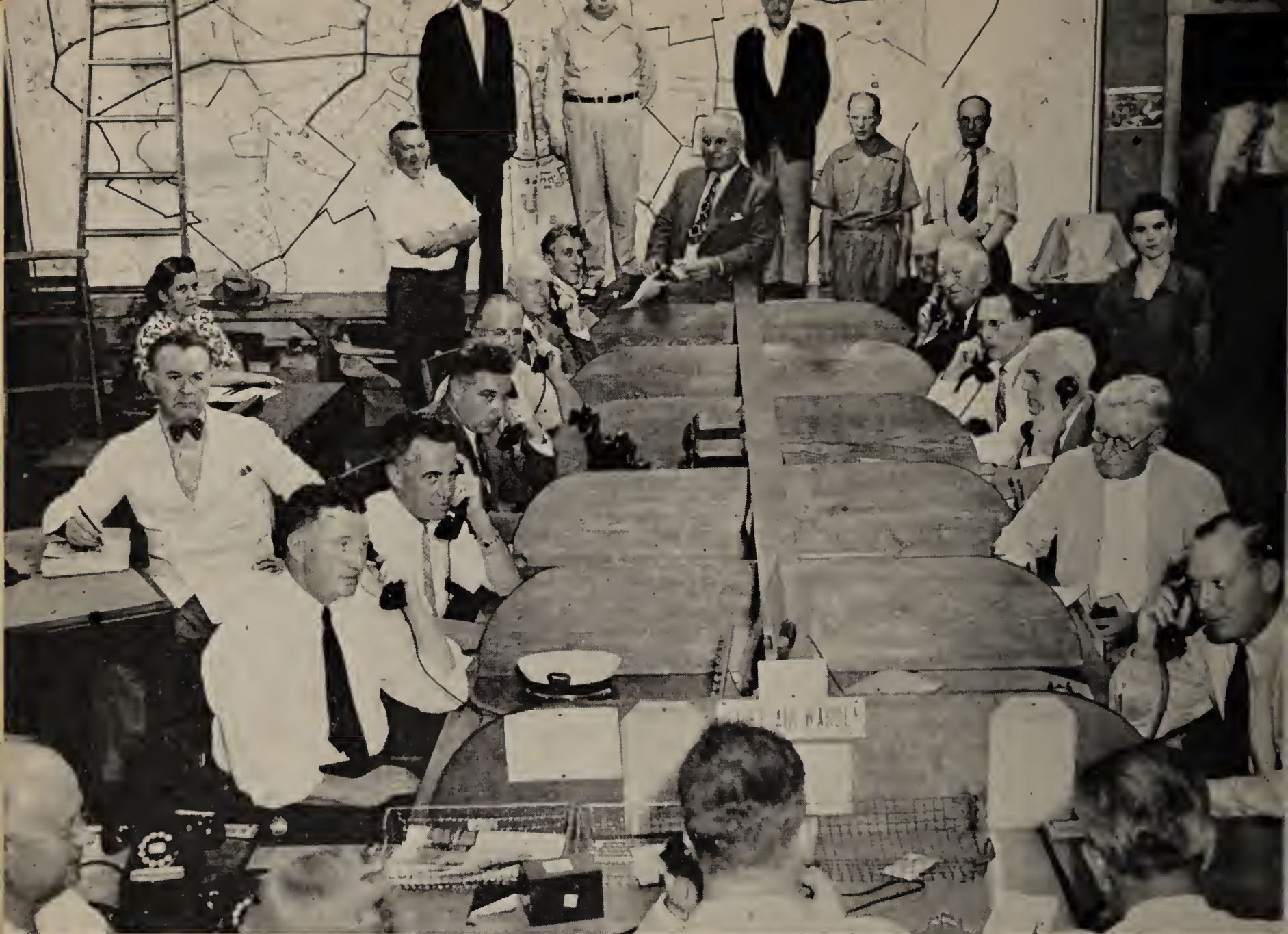
In 1941 \$6300.00 was appropriated and a loan of \$50,000.00 was authorized for defense purposes. Of this amount \$6408.20 was expended in 1941, and \$33,636.11 was expended in 1942, leaving an unexpended balance of \$16,255.69. The principal expenditures from this fund were for equipment for the Auxiliary Fire Department, medical equipment, blackout shades, whistles, and other types of signals, and janitorial and telephone service. There are no paid employees of this department.

That the Board has been conservative with expenditures is indicated by the unexpended balance at the end of the year. However, the quality of the work of Civilian Defense in Cambridge must not be mea-



These two pictures illustrate the effect of the Blackout.





Local Point of all Civilian Defense activities in the Report center.

sured by the amount spent. The operation and smoothness of this organization, coupled with the promptness with which wardens and others respond to their duties and the thorough manner in which all members have been trained gives Cambridge a feeling of great security in case of emergency.

During the year Cambridge received from the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington a substantial quantity of helmets, fire equipment, medical equipment, and other materials necessary for Civilian Defense, and further shipments are being received almost daily.

Our city can take great pride in the excellent Civilian Defense organization, which today includes well over 10,000 members. One-third of these are women. We do not consider a person a member of our Defense Corps who has not taken the courses necessary for this. So, mentioning the fact that we have over 10,000 members in this organization means each of these is trained for his or her particular task.

Over 750 men have received thorough training and have been awarded diplomas as members of the Auxiliary Police and approximately 300 have gone through the same course as Auxiliary Firemen, and these men are now completely and fully equipped for any emergency.

Rationing Board

The extension of Rationing by Federal Authorities in 1942 further increased the activities of the Rationing Board quartered in City Hall. The original Board of three members, namely, Major John M. Whouley, Chairman, George A. McLaughlin, Vice-Chairman, and Thomas J. Murphy, was expanded to twelve. Messrs. Joseph DeGuglielmo, George H. Bunton, Frank T. Evans, Charles M. Fosgate, Charles Hamilton, Charles Harrington, Daniel J. Coughlin, F. M. Schiffmacher, and M. Sullivan were named. The Panel System, whereby three members under authority of the Chairman took over the rationing of the various commodities, was inaugurated. The committee Room and the Council Chamber have been made available for the meetings of the various Panels.

The personnel of the Board had increased to 27 Federal employees, and the tremendous volume of business being transacted made it imperative that additional space be provided to properly serve the citizens of Cambridge. To this end, the quarters formerly assigned to the School Department in the basement were thoroughly renovated, tile flooring installed, and given over to the Board. Food and fuel oil rationing are now being handled from these quarters.

The personnel of the School Department was again called upon to handle the registration of all students of Cambridge for War Ration Book No. 2, and 110,173 books were issued during the registration with a minimum of delay.

The initial rationing of fuel oil was also handled by the School Department, some 25,000 applications being processed, with great credit being due the personnel of the Department for the manner in which this rather complicated registration was handled. During the heating season, when serious shortages of fuel were keenly felt by the users of kerosene, the City was able to alleviate the situation to some extent by opening a distributing center at the Hampshire Street Yards. Some 20,000 gallons were supplied in small lots to those unable to obtain oil from their regular suppliers.

Cambridge Auxiliary Police Force





Salvage Committee

Shortly after the need for salvage rubber, tin, steel, iron and other vital materials was made known by the President, the Cambridge Salvage Committee was appointed. This Committee consists of 55 members, chosen from all walks of life among our citizens, including representatives of various civic organizations. This Committee is headed by Mr. Frank Townsend as Chairman, Mr. William M. Hogan, Sr. as Vice Chairman, and Mr. Noyes Collinson as Secretary.

All types of salvage fall under the jurisdiction of this Committee and our city should be grateful for the excellent results produced by members of this Committee, who gave so generously of their time in the various salvage drives. Flyers of all types with information regarding the general salvage program have been issued through this Committee, totaling in number over 200,000.

Approximately 2,500,000 pounds of various types of salvage materials were collected, far exceeding the quota set for the city. An example of this was that 465,000 pounds of rubber were collected, when the quota was 300,000 pounds. The tin drive, which was originally started and operated by this Committee, is now continued with monthly collections by the Street Department.

A drive was made for old automobiles, and over 100 old automobiles were found by the members of this Committee and turned over for defense purposes. It is estimated over 200,000 pounds of salvage materials were thus made available. One hundred (100) boxes of old keys were also collected and over 5,000 pounds of hosiery



*Auxiliary Police
Ambulance Service*

Selective Service System

Four Boards have handled the registration of all persons for the draft in Cambridge, namely, Board No. 45 in East Cambridge, Board No. 46 located in City Hall, Board No. 47 located at the Phillips Brooks House, and Board No. 48 located on Brattle Street. From these various Boards over 10,000 young men have gone forth to serve in the Armed Forces of this country.

Cambridge War Savings Committee

The Cambridge War Savings Committee is charged with handling the quota of the sale of bonds and stamps in Cambridge. Cambridge has regularly exceeded its quota in the sale of war bonds and stamps and the final report for the year indicates that \$4,645,520.75 in war bonds and stamps were sold.

This Committee was originally headed by Mr. Thomas Gibson, who resigned to enter the service of the United States Navy, and was later headed by Mr. William J. Clancy, and is now headed by Mr. John Lyons.

The Women's Division is headed by Mrs. Kingsley Porter, who has given generously of her time and has also opened her home on several occasions in connection with the drive for war bonds and stamps.

Industrial &

In recognition for Outstanding Achievement in the War Effort, the excellent record of the following firms in the Production of War Material and Equipment has been recognized by the Army and Navy in conferring upon them the Army-Navy Production Award:

Polaroid Corporation
The Blanchard Machine Co.
Cambridge Screw Co.
Simplex Wire & Cable Co.
Barbour Stockwell Co.
A. R. Hyde & Sons Co.
United-Carr Fastener Corp.
General Radio Co.
Rust-Proofing & Metal Finishing Co.
E. B. Badger & Sons Co.

Can We Serve You?

WHOM TO CALL

Hospital	TRO. 7100	Fire	TRO. 0125
Ambulance	TRO. 9800	Police	TRO. 9800

Or, in an emergency, dial "Operator", say "Emergency Fire" or "Emergency Police".
Be sure to tell where you are calling from.

COMPLAINTS

Complaint Department TRO. 6800

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ON

	CALL	AT
Assessments	Assessors	Tro. 6800
Bicycle Licenses	Police	Tro. 9800
Bills and Accounts	Auditor	Tro. 6800
Birth Certificates	City Clerk	Tro. 6800
Building Permits	Building Department	Tro. 6800
Burial Permits	Health Department	Tro. 6800
Business Certificates	City Clerk	Tro. 6800
Cemetery	Cemetery Department	Tro. 6818
Cemetery Deeds	City Clerk	Tro. 6800
City Council	City Clerk	Tro. 6800
Death Certificates	City Clerk	Tro. 6800
Defense	Report Center, A. R. P.	Tro. 4500
Dentists	Dental Clinic	Tro. 8621
Dog Licenses	City Clerk	Tro. 6800
Elections	Election Commission	Tro. 9828
Employment	Employment Office	Tro. 8621
Entertainment Licenses	Mayor's Office	Tro. 6800
Fishing and Hunting Licenses	City Clerk	Tro. 6800
Fuel Oil Storage	Fire Department	Tro. 0125
Garbage Collection	Street Department	Tro. 0859
Health	Health Department	Tro. 6800
Home for Aged and Infirm	Home for Aged and Infirm	Tro. 5370
Housing	Cambridge Housing Authority	Tro. 3270
Library	Cambridge Public Library	Tro. 5005
Licenses	License Commission	Tro. 6800
Lights, Street	City Electrician	Tro. 0125
Maps, Official	City Engineer	Tro. 6800
Marriage Certificates	City Clerk	Tro. 6800
Milk Inspection	Health Department	Tro. 6800
Mortgages, Personal Property	City Clerk	Tro. 6800
Old Age Assistance	Bureau of Old Age Assistance	Tro. 8621
Ordinances, City	City Clerk	Tro. 6800
Parks and Playgrounds	Park Commission	Tro. 6800
Physician	City Physician	Tro. 8621
Plumbing Permits	Building Department	Tro. 6800
Purchasing	Purchasing Agent	Tro. 6800
Rationing	War Price and Rationing Board	Tro. 8671
Rent Control	Rent Administrator	Laf. 8600
Schools	School Department	Tro. 4500
Soldiers' Relief	Agent of Soldiers' Relief	Tro. 6800
Streets, Maintenance, etc.	Street Department	Tro. 0859
Tax Assessments	Assessors	Tro. 6800
Tax Collections	Tax Collector	Tro. 6800
Trees	Park Commission	Tro. 6800
Tuberculosis Hospital	Cambridge Sanatorium	Tro. 5160
Voting, Registration, etc.	Election Commission	Tro. 9828
Water	Water Department	Tro. 6800
Weights and Measures	Sealer of Weights and Measures	Kir. 8848
Welfare	Board of Public Welfare	Tro. 8621
Wiring Permits	City Electrician	Tro. 0125
Workmen's Compensation	Mayor's Office	Tro. 6800
Zoning	Inspector of Buildings	Tro. 6800

in memoriam

<i>Former Employees</i>	<i>Date of Death 1942</i>	<i>Years Service</i>
BARNES, Francis J., M.D.	April 29	40
BUTLER, Michael	May 27	1
CARMAN, Edith	July 5	38
COLLINS, Jeremiah	September 29	15
COUNIHAN, Edward A.	February 6	49
DAVIDSON, William F., Sr.	January 12	23
DENNEHY, Agnes J.	October 18	14
DOYLE, Patrick H.	March 19	20
GILMORE, Alfred S.	July 1	11
GREENE, Joseph C.	December 13	5
JOHNSON, Joseph L.	June 3	39
KANE, Martin	June 12	11
KELLY, William	August 20	25
LOONEY, Edward F.	March 15	31
McCLOSKEY, Joseph W.	July 15	34
MULLEN, Gertrude B.	September 17	29
MULLEN, William	October 18	3
MURPHY, David J.	April 30	3
MURPHY, John J.	September 10	5
MURPHY, Patrick	August 1	5
MURRAY, George F.	December 31	18
NADEAU, Edward	November 26	28
O'ROURKE, James E.	May 1	15
REID, Martin E.	February 28	15
ST. GEORGE, Edward M.	July 10	2
SHERIDAN, William G.	May 22	43
SULLIVAN, Catherine	August 4	7
THIBODEAU, Arthur L.	August 8	3
WHORISKEY, J. Gordon	December 12	11



HONOR ROLL

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES IN ARMED SERVICE

Altimas, John A.
Barry, Gerald M.
Bateman, Joseph W.
Berkeley, William P.
Beucler, Leonard J.
Bilodeau, Lawrence
Black, John
Brennan, Michael F.
Bridey, Charles J.
Brownrigg, Philip J.
Cabral, William J.
Calnan, Mary E.
Camacho, Virginia
Campbell, Edwin
Carney, Edward F.
Carroll, Timothy
Cohen, Samuel J.
Coleman, Daniel J.
Conley, Edward A.
Conlon, Walter N.
Connarton, Francis J.
Connors, Ann
Connors, John D.
Conway, William C.
Cook, James P.
Cooper, Stewart F.
Corcoran, John H.
Coughlan, John J.
Coyne, Michael H.
Cremius, John L.
Cremius, William J.
Cremius, Dennis A.
Cronin, Joseph L.
Cunningham, William J.
Delaney, Henry O.
Delaney, John J.
DeMont, Edwin J.
Dergay, Nicholas J.
DeTommaco, Geraldine
Doherty, Julian B., D.M.D.
Donahue, Marion
Donehy, Harold F.

Dressler, Morris L., M.D.
Driscoll, Daniel F.
Dugan, Paul G.
Duggan, Joseph
Fitzgerald, James J.
Fitzmaurice, Arthur J.
Ford, James J.
Foster, Francis X.
Gallant, Margaret
Galvin, Arthur G.
Gannon, John J.
Gardner, Geraldine
Gibson, Laurence W.
Gibson, Thomas F.
Grady, John J.
Griffin, Alice
Griffin, Mary
Guiney, James E.
Haley, John J., Jr.
Harrington, Helen
Hayes, F. Joseph
Healey, John F.
Healy, Thomas F.
Henry, Joanne A.
Hockman, David E.
Hogan, Thomas E.
Hurley, Edward F.
Joyce, William J.
Kelley, Edward B.
Kelley, John A.
Kennedy, John J.
Kneeland, Joseph M.
Landrigan, John C.
Lee, Margaret
Lehan, Cornelius
Lehane, Timothy J.
Lovett, George J. Jr.
Maher, Blanche
Mahoney, Joseph J.
Martin, William
Martin, William J.
McCarthy, Gerald
McCarthy, James P.

McCarthy, Leo P.
McDonough, Margaret
McLaughlin, Thomas J.
McNally, William J.
Meagher, Mary
Meranowski, Francis
Mitchell, Thomas
Molloy, Martin P.
Morgan, Charles
Mulcahy, Francis J., D.M.D.
Mulcahy, William H.
Murnane, Edward
Murphy, Francis J.
O'Brien, Dalton C., M.D.
O'Connor, Thomas
O'Malley, Irene
O'Loughlin, Thomas J.
O'Sullivan, Veronica
Paine, Caroline
Panunzio, W. Constantine
Patten, Raymond L.
Ranieri, Joseph J.
Raymond, Edward
Reagan, James F. 2nd
Reilly, John F.
Riley, John J.
Ronan, David D.
Rudd, Jacob L., M.D.
Rudy, Harold A., M.D.
Scannell, Dennis A.
Shannon, Edward B.
Shea, Edward
Shumey, John J.
Skinner, Francis J.
Smith, Fred E.
Smith, J. Henry
Sughrue, Daniel J.
Perry, John J., Jr.
Tobin, Peter J.
Walsh, James
Walsh, James E.
Walsh, Thomas R.

